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lion acres in 1967, compared with 23.5 million a year earlier. The increased area went to barley and corn. The barley yield is calculated at a record 1.4 tons per acre, but the corn yield is expected to fall below the unusually high 1966 level of 1.6 tons.

The wheat harvest is estimated at 30 million tons, slightly below the record 30.5 million in 1965. Wheat acreage in 1967 totaled 24.2 million acres, down about 2.5 per cent from 1966, and yield is calculated at 1.2 metric tons per acre. During 1962-66, yields ranged from 1.0 to 1.1 metric tons per acre.

Generally excellent weather throughout the EEC had a very favorable impact on grain yields this year. The effect of higher rates of fertilizer application and other variables on production levels cannot be assessed at this time.

[From the Journal of Commerce, Dec. 27, 1967]

EEC GRAIN EXPORTS, IMPORTS ESTIMATED (By Trader)

A recent provisional estimate by the authority places EEC exports of grains in the current season at 8.5 million metric tons, including 5.2 million tons of soft wheat, 1.7 million tons of barley and 1.2 million tons of corn. Of the balance, hard wheat is expected to account for 110,000 tons, sorghum 80,000, oats 76,000, and rye 16,000 tons.

France will be, by far, the major contributor with that country slated to export 3.5 million tons of soft wheat, barley 1.5 million, and corn 300,000 tons. West Germany is expected to export 800,000 tons of soft wheat, a combined corn and barley total of around 100,000 tons, and small quantities of rye, sorghum, and oats. Prospective exports by Holland are placed at 300,000 tons of soft wheat and corn plus 40,000 tons of oats.

Imports from countries outside the community have been projected at 17.2 million tons. Of this corn will account for more than one-half with 9.6 million tons; soft wheat 2.7 million; hard wheat 1.3 million; sorghum 1.5 million; barley 1.2 million; oats 627,000, and rye 150,600 tons.

Italy will account for 5.0 million tons of the corn imported as well as 500,000 and 400,000 tons of soft and hard wheat, respectively, 900,000 barley and 200,000 tons of oats. West Germany will import 1.5 million tons of corn, 1.0 million tons of soft wheat, 440,000 tons of hard wheat plus approximately 1.0 million tons of other grains. Holland is expected to take 2.0 million tons of corn plus 600,000 tons of other grains.

Partly offsetting exports by France will be imports estimated at 450,000 tons of hard wheat, 400,000 tons of corn, 200,000 tons of soft wheat, and small quantities of other grains.

[From the Journal of Commerce, Jan. 9, 1968]

FRANCE TO SELL WHEAT TO CHINA

PARIS, January 8.—France is to sell China possibly 660,000 tons of wheat, usually reliable grain trade sources in Paris state. Recent reports had placed this potential at at least 500,000 tons with some projections considerably higher.

Top world wheat prices are now thought to be falling from their recent peak and are in any case some £5 or £6 a ton below current French producer prices. So the shipments to China will be subsidized by the Common Market authorities.

The deal with China, if confirmed and the forerunner of something bigger, is timely. France was a highly active wheat exporter between 1963 and 1965 when Communist countries were seeking a lot of Western grain. But in the 1966-67 season shipments were at only about half the previous season's rate of some 2.8 million tons.

Since then the 1967-68 wheat harvest has been estimated at about 10.75 million tons.

This is below the average of about 13 million tons for the '60s so far. But it is expected to give a much larger export surplus than before because of the recent lack of export demand and large carryover.

Paris authorities believe the exportable surplus will be at least 4.7 million tons—of which all but 700,000 tons will have to be sold outside the Common Market.

[From the Journal of Commerce, Jan. 16, 1968]

WILL COST \$10 MILLION: FRENCH-CHINESE DEAL HITS ITALIAN OPPOSITION

ROME, January 15.—France's negotiations for sale of 600,000 tons of wheat to China is raising complaints here that Italy will have to pay out about \$10 million of a \$40 million sales subsidy approved by the Common Market to help Paris close the deal. The market's Executive Commission plans paying French exporters \$62.95 a metric ton to fill the gap between high wheat prices inside the European Community and the low world price being discussed with Peking.

Beside the normal \$52 per ton in subsidy given for grain exports by the EEC, the French shippers would get another \$11 a ton that Italian agricultural agencies consider an "extraordinary subsidy" to help France outbid Canada and New Zealand for the Chinese sale.

REALIZING FULL PRICE

With the support price inside the Common Market at about \$105 a ton, an Italian farm spokesman complained, France can offer its wheat at little more than \$40 a ton to China, "realizing the full price while selling at less than cost."

"It is not clear whether the European Community intends to support, with the concession of the extraordinary subsidy, a political operation or an economic transaction," he said. "It is known to all that France already in past years turned in preference toward China for sale of surplus wheat."

Apart from this proposed sale of wheat, Italian farm spokesmen are not happy generally with the working of the Common Market's farm fund.

"What stuns us more is that the European Community did not take into account the imbalance already existing inside FEOGA (Farm Subsidy Fund) between payments made to the fund and subsidies received by individual countries," the farm spokesman said.

For the years 1962-63 through 1966-67, he said Italy has received \$108 million, while France got \$490 million and Holland \$167 million.

The market's subsidy fund is mainly financed by levies on food imports from third countries. The fund could be handling up to \$2 billion a year by 1969.

"The situation is worsening as Italy has become a heavy importer of food products in recent years," the spokesman added, "to the extent that its total payments into FEOGA are held to have reached about one-third of the over-all contributions."

West Germany, another heavy food importer, and Italy are the biggest payers into the EEC farm fund. Emilio Colombo, Italian treasury minister, visited Bonn recently and proposed action on changing the system of contributions.

The talks are tied to payments into the EEC farm fund due from member countries during January. For the 1965-66 farm year Italy owes \$29 million, West Germany \$45, Belgium \$6.5 and Luxembourg \$300,000, while France will receive \$50 million and Holland \$31 million.

Beside paying out subsidies the farm fund also has an "orientation" sector that finances agricultural modernization in member countries.

Italy will receive subsidy payments from succeeding farm campaigns for olive oil,

fruits and vegetables but the belief here is that these will not offset subsidies for French and Dutch food production.

The farm sector here is pushing for a change in operation of the fund so that greater payments will be made from Brussels for modernizing backward Italian agriculture.

[From the Journal of Commerce, Feb. 14, 1968]

FRANCE SELLS WHEAT

PARIS, February 13.—France will sell 500,000 tons of wheat to communist China, the government announced today after long negotiations.

The wheat will be delivered under a special formula developed by the Common Market to help take wheat off a heavily overstocked European grain market. The European Community will pay the French exporters an extra 55 francs (\$11) per ton above the price paid by the Chinese.

French officials said the deal was concluded only after the Chinese agreed to drop efforts to tie a French purchase of pork from China to the wheat sale. They said they refused to buy 10,000 tons of meat offered by China because of "sanitary" and "social-economic" reasons.

THE LONG AMENDMENT IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR A GOOD FEDERAL GUN CONTROL LAW

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, as a strong and consistent supporter of Federal gun control legislation, I should like to make the record clear on my vote yesterday against the Long amendment to the pending civil rights bill dealing with the transportation of firearms in interstate commerce.

I much regret the Senate's hasty action yesterday in approving this amendment with no hearings and with very limited debate. Our colleagues in the Committee on the Judiciary have before them a carefully drawn bill which has received months, if not years, of intensive study. I strongly support that bill; I am one of its cosponsors. I believe that it provides reasonable and effective regulations on the dissemination of firearms. I also believe that it is well designed to give full protection to the rights of the legitimate hunter, shooter and sportsman.

Where are the guarantees of the Long amendment? Where is the evidence of sober and thoughtful consideration?

Mr. President, the Long amendment is not a substitute for a good and carefully considered Federal firearms control law. I hope the American people will not be misled into thinking that we do not need to act on the gun bill because of the Long amendment. That is one of the reasons I opposed the amendment. I urge Senators to move ahead as swiftly as possible to bring to the floor of the Senate and pass the Federal gun control bill now pending in the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUPPORT NEEDED FOR COLLEGE LEVEL "COOPERATIVE EDUCATION" PROGRAMS

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Senate to some important testimony presented yesterday to the Special Subcommittee on Education in the House of Representatives.

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The topic under consideration was cooperative education, a growing concept now in being in well over 100 institutions of higher education in this country.

Because cooperative education has proved itself as a valuable means for combining practical and academic experience; because it affords another avenue for those enrolled in its programs to earn a large part of their academic expenses; and because there is a great need to expand the program to more of our colleges, universities, and technical institutes, I offered last May 10, with the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] as the principal Republican cosponsor, an amendment to title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, to provide a spur to these college-industry cooperative education programs. That bill, S. 1736, has received attention from the Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and I am hopeful that in the final enactment of this year's higher education bill the provisions for strengthening cooperative education will be a significant part of its usefulness. I know that the support of the 18 cosponsors now associated with me in my bill, including that of some committee members, augurs well for its enactment.

Witnesses at yesterday's hearing, which was presided over for the day by my Indiana colleague, Representative JOHN BRADEMAS, included highly relevant statements presented out of their experience by three presidents of institutions which now have cooperative education programs, in which the students alternate between periods of academic work and periods of employment for pay in a related field through the cooperation of employers. I might add that employers, and in particular those who can gear to a technical or scientific student's education, are often most enthusiastic. In fact, in some areas of the country, so successful is the program that the institution has a waiting list of available jobs larger than the list of students available. A fourth witness was John L. Cain, past chairman of the cooperative education division of the American Society for Engineering Education, speaking for himself and James Godfrey, present president of the Cooperative Education Association.

These two organizations concerned with cooperative education together have a membership of some 1,500, including faculty members of institutions with such a program, together with industrial, business, and governmental agency representatives. Some 56,000 students in their alternate periods of full-time employment away from the classroom earn \$95 million in a year—a degree of self-help which encourages many from lower income families to tackle higher education when otherwise, afraid of going into what appears as large indebtedness, they would not go beyond high school. More than 3,000 American companies, Government agencies, and public service institutions employ work-study cooperative education students in a wide range of fields. The kind of encouragement which

my bill advocates, and that to which the House testimony refers, could well lead to a tripling of these self-help better education programs within 5 years. I have said "better education" deliberately, because one of the great benefits is just that, as the student gears the experience of the practical world to the theory of the classroom and at the end of his course—commonly 5 years with a summer program as a functional part of it—his degree stands for much more of a recommendation to future employers than it would without the work experience. In fact, this better education bonus is one of the features which educators themselves with experience in this field continually stress.

For example, one of yesterday's witnesses was Dr. Rembert E. Stokes, president of Wilberforce University in Ohio. Wilberforce, the Nation's oldest predominantly Negro college, adopted cooperative education in the fall of 1964 with the help of the Ford Foundation and a private donor, a considerable change for an institution more than 100 years old. It is now the only mainly Negro college where cooperative education is the full-scale, required program. With a present enrollment of just under 1,000 students—up from 415 in 1964—earnings during this academic year will come close to \$1 million. I quote the following from Dr. Stokes' testimony:

Enough experience has been accumulated to know the profound educational improvement in the lives of our students and to predict the following education outcome from their Cooperative work-study experiences.

1. Dispelling of doubt and disbelief that real, new career opportunities exist.
2. Fresh motivation for the student to pursue his education through study and related experiences.
3. Development of a new pride and belief in oneself through practical achievement.
4. Usable knowledge of the requirements, expectations and rewards of being a productive member of society, including for many the stimulation to preparation for higher professional careers.
5. Greater facility for understanding how to live effectively in a complex society.
6. Creation of a campus environment which stimulates the development of the faculty and constructive changes in the growth of the college.

To me, Mr. President, from the president of such an institution as Wilberforce, these conclusions of experience provide powerful buttressing to all the arguments I have made in the past as I have advocated this form of education both here and elsewhere.

The proposal I have made, and that which the House subcommittee is considering, provides for the expansion of this program through Federal "startup" funds to the many institutions which have become interested in this educational concept but which have not found it possible to incur the costs of change. We cannot leave the Ford Foundation or other private sources to be, as in the case of Wilberforce, the burden bearers of educational improvement by this means.

Provisions of grants, whether limited to \$65,000 as in my bill, or \$75,000 as in the House proposal, or some even larger

sum, would actually become an investment, not a longrun cost. The reason is that as the earnings of students in new programs rise, with each of them becoming subject to income tax on a portion of their earnings, they will become taxpayers rather than receivers of subsidy as, for example, under the college loan program in which the Government pays all of the interest cost while they are in school.

Dr. Dewey Barich, president of Detroit Institute of Technology, testified yesterday that the proposed amendments to the Higher Education Act involved in this support of cooperative education would enable 400 additional institutions to move vigorously into cooperative education and to offer opportunity under it to 250,000 more students. In 6 to 8 years their earnings while in school would amount to more than \$500 million per year. With the average tax running at 10 percent of the student's gross pay, this means a new \$50 million per year income—far and away more than the program's startup costs to the Federal Government would be.

Earlier I cited some figures, taken from my statement on the introduction of S. 1736 less than a year ago. I note, however, that even without Government assistance they are already out of date. Where I cited then 112 institutions with such programs, the number is now 119, according to Dr. Barich. Where I then said 56,000 students were earning \$95 million annually, Dr. Barich updates this to 61,000 earning \$104 million this year. The idea is spreading, most deservedly. We in Congress can and should help it to spread by giving full backing to my bill or whatever variant may be recommended by the committees of both House and Senate as part of the Higher Education Act revisions of 1968.

S-W TRADE

NONTARIFF BARRIERS

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, the official trade policy of the United States, as embodied in the Trade Expansion Act, is directed toward the reduction of tariff barriers and the encouragement of free trade between nations. The administration applied that policy in the negotiations leading to the trade concessions under the Kennedy round in Geneva.

I have mixed feelings about the application of our trade policy. In a number of instances I do not think our policymakers and trade negotiators have given sufficient weight to the problems confronting our industries which face floods of low-wage imports. In addition, I have wondered about the impact of nontariff barriers on our capacity to sell our goods overseas. Negotiations have tended to focus on the visible tariff barriers and to ignore invisible barriers which may be much more formidable.

To assist me in making a judgment on tariff laws and their effects on our economy, I requested from Mr. William Roth, special representative for trade negotiation in the Executive Office of the President, an inventory of the nontariff barriers imposed by the various countries of the world. I believe this information will be of interest to my colleagues. Although

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the data are not complete, these listings reflect the nontariff barriers on industrial products imposed by 52 of the 79 countries that adhere to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr. Roth has advised me that his office is revising the inventory and is "endeavoring to obtain information on nontariff barriers for all the GATT countries." He has promised to forward that information as soon as possible.

On March 25, 1968, Mr. Roth will begin a public hearing on the future of U.S. trade policy. He has noted:

One of the topics on which we are encouraging interested parties to submit their views is measures that may constitute nontariff barriers to trade. There is much to be done in this area and we are very concerned about this serious problem.

I am gratified by Mr. Roth's interest and concern with this facet of trade policy.

I ask unanimous consent that the preliminary inventory of the nontariff barriers be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PRELIMINARY INVENTORY OF NONTARIFF TRADE BARRIERS BY COUNTRY

The attached Tables 1 through 52 are an initial attempt to list the more important non-tariff trade barriers on industrial products imposed by the 52 countries listed below. They were compiled on the basis of reports and complaints received by Govern-

ment agencies from the business community and other information relating to nontariff trade barriers. This preliminary inventory does not purport to be either comprehensive or accurate in all respects.

As indicated above, this preliminary inventory is limited to industrial products. With the exception of certain processed goods, such as alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, agricultural products are not included. The information presented is divided into three general classifications for each of the countries covered: "Non-Agricultural Quantitative Restrictions", "Health, Sanitary and Safety Restrictions", and "Other Restrictions".

The tabulations are included in Tables 1 through 52, as follows:

EUROPE

1. Austria
2. Belgium-Luxembourg
3. Denmark
4. Finland
5. France
6. Germany
7. Greece
8. Italy
9. Netherlands
10. Norway
11. Portugal
12. Spain
13. Sweden
14. United Kingdom

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

15. Argentina
16. Brazil
17. Canada
18. Chile
19. Dominican Republic

20. Haiti
21. Nicaragua
22. Peru
23. Trinidad and Tobago
24. Uruguay

FAR EAST

25. Australia
26. Indonesia
27. Japan
28. Korea
29. Malaysia
30. New Zealand

NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA

31. Burma
32. Ceylon
33. Cyprus
34. India
35. Israel
36. Kuwait
37. Pakistan
38. Turkey

AFRICA

39. Cameroon
40. Central African Republic
41. Chad
42. Congo (Brazzaville)
43. Gabon
44. Ghana
45. Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda
46. Malawi
47. Nigeria
48. Sierra Leone
49. South Africa
50. Southern Rhodesia
51. Upper Volta
52. Zambia

TABLE 1.—AUSTRIA

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions:	
Controlled goods include such products as:	Quantitative import restrictions.
a. Antibiotics and medicaments containing antibiotics.	Do.
b. Penicillin, tyrothrium	Do.
Valuation and taxes: All imports	1. Turnover equalization tax:
	(a) Certain foodstuffs, 1.8 percent.
	(b) Certain semifinished products, 5.25 percent.
	(c) Certain finished products, 6.75 percent.
	(d) Certain other finished products, 8.25 percent.
	2. "Organschaft" principle of turn over tax system.
Health, sanitary, and safety restrictions: Many industrial, canned, and packaged goods.	Industrial standards, marking and labeling requirements.

TABLE 2.—BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions: Coking coal.	
Valuation and taxes: All imported goods.	Quota, imports are licensed. 1967 quota for U.S. 807,000 metric tons.
Automobiles.	Transmission tax or lump-sum tax—generally 7 percent but may vary on certain commodities from 1 to 15 percent.
Health and sanitary restrictions: Pharmaceutical products.	Road tax based on fiscal horsepower.
Other restrictions: Motion picture films.	Health and sanitary regulations.
Anthracite.	Subsidy (Belgium).
	Quota, imports are licensed. 1967 overall quota for 3d-country imports, 200,000 maximum. Anticipated 1967 total quota allotments, 185,000 metric tons. Estimated 1967 U.S. quota, 20,000 metric tons. (1966 U.S. quota, 20,000 metric tons.)
Penicillin, its salts and compounds, and products thereof (BLEU).	Benelux global quota. (1966 quota, 2,550,000,000 Oxford units, same as in 1965. 1967 quota presumed to be same as 1966.)
Lignite; coke; semicoke; petroleum and products; certain chemicals; basketwork; a number of textile fibers, yarns, and fabrics; women's synthetic hose; jute sacks; natural and synthetic precious and semiprecious stones and dust; tube, pipe, and hollow bars of gold; zinc plate, sheet, and strip; X-ray apparatus; firearms, other arms and parts; ammunition and military ordnance (BLEU).	Import licensing.

TABLE 3.—DENMARK

Product	Type of restriction
Health, sanitary, and safety restrictions: Electrical equipment, e.g., coffeemakers, toasters, socket-powered radios, TV's, phonographs, etc.	
Other restrictions: Pharmaceutical products.	Rigid technical standards.
Approximately 24 products including electrical machinery, certain publications, cleaning powders, furniture, pencils, brushes, building fittings, handtools; wire, nails, and tacks.	Price-fixing provision of Dispensing Chemist Act.
All products purchased for the public account.	Marking regulations.
Valuation and taxes: Nearly all manufactured goods.	Government procurement practices.
Motor vehicles.	10 percent value-added tax.
	Excise tax.

TABLE 4.—FINLAND

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions: Certain gasolines; some chemicals; certain textile fabrics; some clothing, headgear and footwear; certain articles for household use; certain precious metals; and jewelry; passenger cars, trucks, toys, games.	
Mineral fuels, oils, waxes; coal, briquettes, ovoids; coke, semicoke of coal, lignite; petroleum and shale oils, crude oil, predistilled motor gasoline, heating and lighting fuel.	Global quotas.
Valuation and taxes: Nearly all manufactured goods.	Import licensing.
Automobiles and motorcycles.	Turnover tax—12.4 percent.
Alcoholic beverages, confectionery, matches, automobile tires, tobacco products, mineral waters, liquid fuels, sugar, and certain fats for foods.	Excise tax—155 percent of c.i.f. duty-paid value minus Fmk 2,250 (\$703).
Health, sanitary, and safety restrictions: Electrical equipment, appliances.	Excise tax.
Pharmaceuticals, drugs, poisons.	Safety and technical standards.
Other restrictions: Alcoholic beverages, fertilizers, grains, crude petroleum, radioactive materials.	Safety standards.
Consumer goods; e.g., washing machines, TV sets, passenger cars, household articles, textiles, footwear, clocks and watches, furniture, tractors, tires. Also a few capital goods; e.g., vending machines.	State trading.
	Credit restrictions.

TABLE 5.—FRANCE

Product	Type of restriction
Non-agricultural quantitative restrictions:	
Assemblies of parts of radioelectric apparatus containing crystal diodes, triodes, including transistors; crystal diodes, triodes, including transistors and parts.	Quotas, import licensing.
Airplanes and parts.	Quotas for airplanes 2,000 kilograms or less, import licensing.
Valuation and taxes:	
Cigarettes.	Monopoly operation.
Automobiles.	Annual usage tax.
Most imports.	"Value added tax" (TVA) standard rate: 25 percent of duty paid value. Rate will become 20 percent as of Jan. 1, 1968, following Government reform of TVA.
All imports.	Customs stamp tax, 2 percent of customs charges.
Health, sanitary, and safety restrictions: Pharmaceutical products.	Approval of French Ministry of Public Health required on both domestic and imported items.
Other restrictions:	
Coal, briquettes, ovoids, and similar solid fuels of coal manufacture.	State traded.
Petroleum and shale oils other than crude; preparations.	Do.
Paper, paperboard, and newsprint.	Do.
Airplanes and parts.	Do.
Spirits distilled from grain; i.e., whisky, vodka, etc.	Advertising restriction.
All products purchased for public account.	Government procurement practices.
Motion picture films.	(a) Subsidy. (b) Screen-time quota 41.5 percent.

TABLE 6.—FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Product	Type of restriction
Non-agricultural quantitative restrictions: Hard coal, not briquetted; briquettes and similar solid fuels and coke, except for the manufacture of electrodes.	Subject to tariff quotas; overquota rate is prohibitive.
Valuation and taxes: All manufactured products.	Turnover equalization tax (4 to 9.5 percent).
Other restrictions: Motion picture films.	Subsidy.

TABLE 7.—GREECE

Product	Type of restriction
Non-agricultural quantitative restrictions:	
List A: Products such as cosmetics; textiles, including used clothing; TV receivers; automobiles, trucks, buses, jeeps, special purpose vehicles, and truck and passenger trailers.	Import licensing.
List B: Products such as agricultural, mining, food processing and electrical machinery and spares; used machinery and spares except used earthmoving and roadbuilding equipment.	Do.
All imports.	Advance deposit requirement and other credit controls.
Valuation and taxes:	
All industrial products.	Turnover tax on imports 2.25 to 8.75 percent.
Most imports.	Luxury and consumption taxes ranging from 10 to 70 percent of c.i.f. duty-paid value.
Other restrictions:	
Passenger cars used as taxis.	Permissible length for taxis in Athens-Piraeus area is 5 meters.
Cigarette paper, kerosene.	State trading.
Motion picture films.	Screen-time quota, subsidy.
Plastic containers used in the packing of food products.	Ban on the use of coloring materials.

TABLE 8.—ITALY

Product	Type of restriction
Non-agricultural quantitative restrictions:	
Citric acid and crude calcium citrate.	Import licensing.
Tetraethyl lead and antiknock preparations.	Quota, 240 metric tons (United States-United Kingdom only), import licensing.
Essential oils of lemons.	Import licensing.
Elemental sulfur.	Quantitative import restrictions.
Valuation and taxes:	
Practically all products.	Turnover tax on import sale of 4 percent.
Majority of items imported.	Compensatory import tax of up to 7.8 percent.
Automobiles.	Road tax.
Other restrictions:	
Motion picture films.	Screen-time quota, 38 percent.
Do.	Law which passed in 1965 grants tax rebates to exhibitors of national feature films, qualifying under the national film quota amounting to 18 or 35 percent of the admission tax, depending on the admission price of the theater.

TABLE 9.—NETHERLANDS

Product	Type of restriction
Non-agricultural quantitative restrictions:	
Alcohol and certain other industrial chemicals; penicillin; coal and coke; certain cotton fabrics; artificial textile fibers and certain fabrics thereof; wool and fine hair; flax; hemp; zinc sheets and strips.	Import licensing.
Penicillin, its salts and compounds, and products thereof.	Benelux global quota.
Valuation and taxes:	
All items whether imported or produced domestically, except "necessities of life"—food, fuel, medicine, clothing, etc.	Turnover tax. Rates vary from 1 to 18 percent, the majority being at 5 percent.
Manufactured tobacco products; ethyl, propyl and isopropyl alcohol; beer; sugar; petroleum products; and wine.	Excise tax.
Motor vehicles.	Annual road tax.
Health and sanitary restrictions: Upholstery fabrics, shoe dyes, various pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, and oils and fats.	Certificates of inspection, advertising restrictions, labeling regulations.

TABLE 10.—NORWAY

Product	Type of restriction
Valuation and taxes:	
Nearly all manufactured goods.	Turnover tax, 11.11 percent.
Motor vehicles.	Excise tax on motor vehicles: 35 percent on 1st \$840, 60 percent of amount over \$840.
Health, sanitary, and safety restrictions: Electricity-consuming apparatus including electrical appliances.	Rigid electrical standards.
Other restrictions:	
Alcohol, alcoholic beverages, medicines and pharmaceuticals, fishing gear.	State trading.
All products purchased for the public account.	Government procurement practices.

TABLE 11.—PORTUGAL

Product	Type of restriction
Non-agricultural quantitative restrictions:	
Certain natural or processed raw materials, some textile fibers, automotive vehicles and apparatus, miscellaneous manufactured goods.	Global or bilateral quotas.
All other goods.	Import license.
Valuation and taxes: Automobiles.	Sales tax.
Health, sanitary, and safety restrictions: Pharmaceutical preparations.	Marking and labeling regulations.
Food and other products containing saccharine.	Imports prohibited.
Other restrictions: All purchases for the public account.	Government procurement practices.

TABLE 12.—SPAIN

Product	Type of restriction
Non-agricultural quantitative restrictions:	
All liberalized goods (includes raw materials, capital goods and equipment, manufactured and consumer goods).	Import declaration.
All used machinery and equipment.	Import license.
Arms: Sporting weapons.	Bilateral import regime.
Motion pictures.	"Baremo system" screen-time quota.
All imports other than those listed above.	Global quota or bilateral import regime.
Valuation and taxes:	
All imports.	Compensatory import tax range: 3 to 15 percent; average 5 to 10 percent; assessed on duty-paid value.
Motion pictures.	Dubbing tax.
Health, sanitary, and safety restrictions: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations.	Registration with Public Health Department.
Other restrictions:	
Certain types of coal, petroleum, and derivatives, cotton.	State trading.
All products.	Use of imported goods prohibited in projects involving State or other local government funds; includes national or quasi-national firms.

TABLE 13.—SWEDEN

Product	Type of restriction
Non-agricultural quantitative restrictions: Automobiles, including special vehicles.	Import license.
Valuation and taxes:	
All imports.	Turnover tax, 11.1 percent.
Gasoline, motor spirits, coal, coke, fuel oil.	Energy tax:
	(a) Coal—\$1.14 to \$2.66 per metric ton
	(b) Gasoline—0.57 crowns per liter (about 65 percent of retail price).
	(c) Electricity—10 percent on industrial consumption; 7 percent on other use.

TABLE 13.—SWEDEN—Continued

Product	Type of restriction
Valuation and taxes:	
Certain rugs, articles of gold and silver, precious stones, phonograph mechanisms, and records.	Sales tax. Rate varies according to product.
Passenger automobiles, trucks.	Jewelry, 20 percent.
	Automobile sales tax, 155 percent of service weight expressed in Swedish crowns plus 195 crowns for each 50 kilograms over 1,600 kilograms.
Certain furs.	Fur tax: 2 to 10 percent.
Toilet articles, cosmetics, and similar preparations.	Commodity tax: 20 to 65 percent.
Playing cards.	Stamp tax: \$0.19 per pack.
Health, sanitary, and safety restrictions:	
Electrical equipment and appliances.	Rigid application of electrical standards.
Pharmaceuticals, drugs, and poisons.	Pharmaceutical.
Lawnmowers (motor driven, rotary blade).	Safety regulation.
Other restrictions:	
Spirits and wines.	State trading.
Articles of precious metals.	Hallmarking.
Imports in general.	Marks of origin.

TABLE 14.—UNITED KINGDOM

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions:	
Coal and solid fuels manufactures of coal.	State trading (de facto). Import license required. No licenses issued—virtual prohibition of imports.
Cigars.	Quota £50,000 for 1966-67 from dollar area of which not more than £30,000 for hand-made cigars.
Bottled and canned grapefruit.	Dollar area quota of £450,000 for period Oct. 1, 1966, to Sept. 30, 1967.
Orange and grapefruit juice.	Dollar area quota of £300,000 for 12-month period beginning Oct. 1, 1966.
Rum.	Dollar area quota of £90,000 for calendar year.
Other restrictions:	
Motion picture films.	(a) Subsidy. (b) Screen time.
TV films.	Screen time quota: 14 percent for imported films.
Telephone apparatus (exchange equipment, cables, and loading carts).	Government procurement practices.
Timber (Douglas-fir).	Government procurement.
Aircraft weighing more than 4,500 lbs.	Import license required.

TABLE 15.—ARGENTINA

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions:	
Automotive products.	Prohibited.
Nearly all imports except raw materials and capital goods.	Prior deposit 40 percent c.i.f.
Capital goods.	Payment schedule prescribed by Central Bank for shipments exceeding \$10,000; minimum payment terms range from 2 years for goods valued up to \$30,000 to 5 years for goods valued up to \$1,000,000.
Valuation and taxes:	
Affecting imported goods:	
All goods.	Statistical tax: 1.5 percent c.i.f.
Do.	Surcharge: 4-percent ocean freight charges.
Do.	Consular fee: 1.5 percent of f.o.b.
Products made of iron and steel.	Iron and steel tax: 0.20 to 2.00 pesos/NK.
Forest products.	4 to 10 percent of c.i.f. value.
Incandescent bulbs.	Minimum official valuation in determining import duty.
Affecting national and imported goods:	
Sales tax:	
Electric shavers.	20 percent duty paid value.
Air conditioners.	
Televisions.	
Radios.	
Phonographs.	
Sound recorders.	
Phonographic equipment.	
Binocular and similar apparatus.	15 percent duty paid value.
Pleasure boats.	
Most automotive products.	10 percent duty paid value.
Household electrical goods.	
Watches.	These excise taxes range widely and are based on the quantity or strength of the goods sold.
All other commodities.	
Additional excise taxes:	
Alcoholic beverages.	
Cards.	
Matches.	
Tobacco and its products.	
Cosmetics.	
Various toys.	
Petroleum products.	
Health, sanitary, and safety restrictions:	
Animals, plants, and their products.	Notarized sanitary certificate.
Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, foods.	Subject to prior registration in Argentina.
Used machinery.	Notarized certificate of safety.

TABLE 16.—BRAZIL

Product	Type of restriction
Valuation and taxes:	
All imports.	Customs clearance 5 percent of c.i.f. value.
	Port improvement tax: 1 percent of c.i.f. value.
	Merchant marine improvement tax: 10 percent of freight charges.
Wide variety of processed or manufactured goods; e.g., industrial chemicals and chemical products; machinery and mechanical appliances; electric and electronic equipment; automotive and other vehicles; cigarettes.	Industrialized products tax: 4 percent to 30 percent; majority of rates under 10 percent.
About 200 items.	Minimum valuation.
Other restrictions:	
All imported items declared to be "similar" to goods produced domestically.	System of "similares" requiring formal registration of specific products.
All imports.	Documentation and procedural requirements.
Motion picture films.	Screen-time quota, 12 percent.

TABLE 17.—CANADA

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions:	
Aircraft, used.	Import prohibition.
Automobiles, used.	Do.
Valuation and taxes:	
All products.	Automatic antidumping provisions.
Manufactured goods.	Arbitrary valuation.
Health, sanitation, and safety restrictions:	
Forest products, drugs, insecticides, cosmetics, fertilizers, upholstery.	Sanitary regulation.
Electrical equipment.	Safety regulations.
Other restrictions:	
Alcoholic beverages.	Monopoly operated by Canadian Provinces—QR's licensing.
Contractor's machinery and equipment.	Uncertain valuation.
All imports.	Tourist duty-free allowance.
Coal.	Transport subsidy on domestic coal.
Containers.	Canned goods are permitted import only if in cans of sizes established by the Canadian Government.

TABLE 18.—CHILE

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions:	
Many imports (permitted list).	Advance deposit, 5 to 10,000 percent.
Many imports (prohibited list).	Prohibited list, embargo.
Many imports (not on either list).	Conditionally prohibited.
All imports.	Shipping restriction.
Imports of items included on Chile's LAFTA concession list.	Preferential treatment.

TABLE 19.—DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions:	
All imports.	Exchange control.
Passenger cars valued at over \$2,000.	Import prohibition.
Passenger cars valued at less than \$2,000; most electric household appliances (including used stoves, refrigerators, and freezers), air conditioners, clothing, footwear, and leather goods, cosmetics, alcoholic beverages, fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, paints and enamels, varnishes, soaps and detergents, and most plastic products.	Exchange quotas limiting importers to 25 percent of the foreign exchange total granted during the previous 12-month period; effective until Dec. 31, 1967.
A wide range of luxury goods, including prepared cereals, smoked or dried fish, evaporated and condensed milk, alcoholic beverages, crystal and glassware.	Importable only under prepaid letter of credit.
Wide range of luxury goods, such as household electrical appliances, clothing, footwear, furniture, bedding, jewelry, toilet preparations, alcoholic beverages, confectionery, fruit juices and preserves, cigars and cigarettes, and passenger cars.	Prior import deposit of 40 percent of f.o.b. value for 6-month period.
Most other imports, except essential foodstuffs, medicinal and pharmaceutical goods, agricultural machinery and equipment, most raw materials, and related goods.	Prior import deposit of 20 percent of f.o.b. value for 6-month period.
Wide range of food products.	Prior import deposit of 10 percent of f.o.b. value for 6-month period.

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TABLE 20.—HAITI

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions:	
Butter and margarine, rice, shoe polish, cotton cloth and manufactures of cotton cloth, old newspapers and other old papers.	Import licensing.
Christmas trees, used clothing, rags, hats, shoes, household linens, and furnishings.	Importation prohibited.
Tobacco, matches, soap, detergents, cosmetics, various foodstuffs, textiles, tires and tubes, cement, various agricultural chemicals, and household appliances.	State trading; such imports are controlled by the Government tobacco monopoly.
Television sets.	Private monopoly.

TABLE 21.—NICARAGUA

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions:	
Many imports.	Advance deposit.
Cotton ginning plants; industrial plants for pasteurizing and sterilizing milk; equipment for the slaughter of cattle and hogs, and other slaughterhouse equipment.	Approval for importation by Ministry of Economy required.
Valuation and taxes:	
Gasoline.	Excise tax—C\$0.05 per gallon. ¹
Alcoholic beverages of 40 percent or over.	Excise tax—U.S. \$0.62 per liter.
Beer.	Excise tax—C\$0.60 per liter.
Bottle caps and crown caps.	Excise tax, 2 centavos.
Liquor.	Stamp tax:
	(A) Containers over 500 grams: C\$2.
	(B) Containers, 240 to 500 grams: C\$0.75.
	(C) Containers, less than 240 grams: C\$0.40.
All imports.	Consular fee, 7 percent.
Health, sanitary, and safety restrictions: Propellant powders, prepared explosives, and hunting or sporting ammunition and fuses, primers and detonators (nonordnance) except pyrotechnical articles; caffeine, quinine, and other alkaloids; coloring materials used in beverages and foodstuffs; pharmaceutical specialties and biological products.	Prior authorization.

¹ 7 Cordobas to U.S. \$1.

TABLE 22.—PERU

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions: Textile machinery.	Textile Import license.
Valuation and taxes:	
Approximately 50 tariff classifications, with future lists expected soon.	Minimum valuations.
All goods.	Statistical tax: 1.5 percent c.i.f.
Do.	Surcharge: 4 percent ocean freight charges.
Health, sanitary, and safety restrictions: Pharmaceuticals, firearms, explosives and similar items.	Prior authorization required.
Other restrictions: Products produced for public account.	Government procurement practices.

TABLE 23.—TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions: A large and growing number of home and other consumer products, particularly in textiles, leather and plastic goods and automobile accessories.	Specific import license.

TABLE 24.—URUGUAY

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions: Most imports; e.g., automobiles and parts, gas ranges, clocks and watches, gas refrigerators, electric shavers, TV sets, slide projectors, apparel.	Advance deposit requirement.
Valuation and taxes:	
Most goods except essential items of an industrial, agricultural, or medicinal nature.	Balance-of-payments surcharge: 30 to 300 percent.
All imports.	Port handling fee: \$0.25 per 100 kg. of gross weight or \$0.33 per 100 pesos of valuation.
Other restrictions: Most imports.	180 day prohibition.

TABLE 25.—AUSTRALIA

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions:	
Roller and ball bearings.	Import licensing.
Secondhand or disposals machinery or equipment and parts for earthmoving or construction purposes.	Do.
Aluminum.	Do.
Valuation and taxes: Wide range (several hundred) of industrial and consumer items.	Sales tax, 12.5 percent.
Other restrictions:	
Cellulose acetate flake.	Subsidy, 10d, per pound.
Sulfuric acid.	Subsidy.
Tractors.	Do.
All packaged goods.	Weights and measures regulations.
Motion picture films.	Screen-time quota.

TABLE 26.—INDONESIA

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions:	
No quota restrictions on imports.	
Licenses for individual imports no longer required.	Imports handled through exchange certificate system.
Indonesia has a prohibited list of domestically produced items and some luxury products including:	Special permit issued by Minister of Trade.
Plaiting and carving materials; other raw vegetable materials and products.	
Ethyl alcohol and certain liquids containing ethyl alcohol.	
Black printing ink.	
Prepared paints, other than ship and spray paints.	
Shoe polish.	
Old leather and leather waste.	
Scouring and polishing paper.	
Silk and artificial silk waste; silk and artificial silk shoddy.	
Various textile items such as sarongs, kain, and scarves made of silk, wool, cotton, or other materials.	
Knitted and crocheted cotton articles (vests, pants, shirts).	
Rags and cloth waste.	
Writing and drawing slates.	
Rubber-tapping cups of earthenware and white porcelain.	
Drinking glasses, various other glass bottles, cups, containers.	
Hoes, rickles, picks of iron or steel.	
Certain kitchen utensils of iron or steel (other than enameled ware) or of aluminum including cooking pots, kettles, and casseroles.	
Aluminum tubes used as packing or as bottle stoppers.	
School slates and various writing and drawing equipment.	
Dry batteries (sized about 60 mm. in length; 33 mm. in diameter).	
Radio-television receiving sets not in knocked-down condition.	
6- or 12-volt accumulators, with highest amperage of 150.	
Passenger cars, United States, \$2,000 or more.	
Valuation and taxes:	
All items on GATT schedule.	Special levy (BLD contribution).
All imports.	1-percent BLD levy.
Wide range of nonessential items and domestically produced goods.	Surcharge (50 and 100 percent based on import duty). Excess profit levy ranging from rupiah 10 to rupiah 200 per U.S. dollar.
Other restrictions: Many essential items, including rice, cloves, cambrics, fertilizers, raw cotton, weaving yarn and thread, textiles and dyes, tinplate, paper cement, reinforcing rods, and other capital goods.	State trading.

TABLE 27.—JAPAN

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions: As of March 1967, coal; gas oils, heavy fuel and raw oils, and other petroleum oils; some chemicals and pharmaceutical products; leathers (excluding raw) and leather products, especially footwear; alcoholic beverages; color film; some alloy tool steels; large steam boilers and turbines, some types of diesel engines, and certain large electric generators; internal combustion engines and parts, and certain large electric generators; aircraft and aircraft motors and parts; office machinery including digital type computers and parts; among other items, still remain under the import quota (IQ) licensing system.	Quota-import (licensing).

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TABLE 27.—JAPAN—Continued

Product	Type of restriction
Valuation and taxes:	
Whiskey.....	Internal tax of 150 percent on high-priced whiskeys and brandies and tax.
Automobiles.....	Commodity (sales) tax of 15, 30, or 40 percent.
Other restrictions:	
Cigarettes.....	State trading.
Ethyl alcohol.....	Do.
Salt.....	Do.

TABLE 28.—KOREA

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions:	
Since July 25, 1967, Korea has had an import plan based on a negative list of items which require licenses under a quota requiring approval of the competent ministry for importation.	(1) Quota, import (licensing).
In addition, there is also a list of items that are prohibited importation. Textiles and textile products, among others, are on the prohibited list.	(2) Prohibition.

TABLE 29.—MALAYSIA

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions: Amusement machines, arms and ammunition.	Import licensing.
Other restrictions:	
Motion picture films.....	Screen-time quota.
Goods purchased for the public account.....	"Buy national" policy.
Automobiles.....	Ad valorem registration fee:
	(a) 15 percent for United Kingdom origin.
	(b) 25 percent for other Commonwealth origin and other country.
Trucks and buses used for business or public purposes.	Ad valorem registration fee:
	(a) None for Commonwealth origin.
	(b) 15 percent for non-Commonwealth origin.

TABLE 30.—NEW ZEALAND

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions: Most imports, including the following which have been subject of complaint by U.S. exporters: flavored drinking straws, pumps, industrial sewing machines, commercial refrigerators, textile products, photographic equipment, reel-bar side rakes, beer, musical instruments.	Import licensing; quotas.

TABLE 31.—BURMA

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions: All imports.	Government monopoly of imports.
Valuation and taxes: All goods imported for sale..	Sales tax: (a) Luxury goods, 18.75 percent; (b) standard goods, 12.50 percent; (c) privileged goods, 6.25 percent.
Other restrictions:	
Imports, general.....	Bilateral reparations agreement.
Industrial plants and related equipment.....	Bilateral loan agreement.
All products purchased for the public account.....	Government procurement practices, short bid-deadlines.

TABLE 32.—CEYLON

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions:	
All imports.....	Individual import licensing, exchange quota.
Nonessential items, including: sunglasses, cigarette lighters, cigarette lighter flints, perfumery, bangles and beads, wallpaper, waste paper and oil paper, floor tiles, domestic ware, ballpoint pens, plastic sheets with floral designs, floor covering, chilled and frozen fruits, bicycle parts, electric lamps, photographic and cinematographic apparatus, watches and clocks, footwear, and automobiles.	Prohibition.
Textile products.....	Requirement that domestic product must be purchased in specified ratio to imported product.
Health, sanitary, and safety regulations:	
Cotton rugs, used clothing.....	Sanitary.
Drugs and pharmaceutical preparations.....	Health.

TABLE 32.—CEYLON—Continued

Product	Type of restriction
Other restrictions:	
Various items.....	Bilateral agreements.
Cereals, flour, pulses, sugar, fish, certain other foodstuffs, cement, textiles, newsprint, paper and paperboard, petroleum products, caustic soda, animal feedstuffs.	Government monopoly imports.

TABLE 33.—CYPRUS

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions: Meat and poultry; certain dairy products; wheat and flour; fruits and vegetables, fresh or dried preserved; prepared animal foods; common soap and detergents; certain chemicals; wood creosote, pitch, and tar; wooden boxes and cases; builders' wood-work; cardboard and paper containers; certain textiles; iron wire, wire netting, and wire nails; portland cement; mosaic floor tiles; iron and steel buckets for household use; crown corks; steam generating boilers and engines; metal- and wood-working machinery; centrifugal pumps; papermill and pulpmill machinery and machinery for paper manufactures; printing machinery; textile machinery; industrial sewing machines; certain other nonelectrical machinery; electric amplifiers; wood furniture and fixtures; table, household, and decorative articles of plastics, except flooring tiles; artificial teeth.	Import licensing.

TABLE 34.—INDIA

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions:	
All imports except Government orders, imports under open general license, and passenger baggage.	Import license, import fees, exchange control quotas.
Capital goods, heavy electrical plant, and machine tools valued at \$100,000 or more. ¹	Special licensing terms.
Valuation and taxes:	
Imports in general.	
Tobacco and tobacco products; salt; petroleum products; vegetable oils and fats; pigments, colors, paints, enamels, varnishes, flacks, and cellulose lacquers; soda ash; caustic soda; sodium silicate and glycerin; synthetic organic dyestuffs; organic luminophores; patent medicines; cosmetics and toilet preparations not containing alcohol or narcotics; nitric, hydrochloric, and sulfuric acids; compressed, liquefied, or solidified gases; soap; plastics; organic surface-acting agents; cellophane; tires and certain other rubber products; plywood and paperboard; paper; cotton twist, yarn, and thread; rayon and synthetic fibers and yarn; woolen yarn; cotton, woolen, silk, and synthetic fabrics; jute manufactures; cement; glass and glassware; asbestos cement products; silver; iron in crude form; steel ingots; copper and copper alloys; iron and steel products; zinc; aluminum and products; lead; tin plate and tinned sheets; internal combustion engines; refrigerating equipment; electric motors; batteries; lighting bulbs and tubes; electric fans; wireless receiving sets; motor vehicles; cycles and parts; footwear; cinematograph films; record players, matches; and mechanical lighters.	Excise tax.
Health, sanitary, and safety restrictions: Pharmaceuticals, medicines.	Health regulations.
Other restrictions:	
Artificial silk yarn and thread, caustic soda, soda ash, newsprint, cement, fertilizer, petroleum products, other items as might be determined from time to time such as capital goods and industrial raw materials.	State trading.
Products purchased for public account.....	Government procurement practices:
	(a) Price differential.
	(b) Erratic bidding practices.
Engineering goods; chemicals, drugs, and pharmaceuticals; tires and tubes; paper, paper products; leather and leather goods, plastics; fish and fish products; sports goods; woolen carpets and rugs; woolen textiles and hosiery, and mixed fabrics and ready-made garments thereof; unmanufactured tobacco and cigarettes; processed foods; cotton textiles and apparel; cashew kernels; gem and jewelry items; cinematograph films.	Export subsidies:
Imports in general.....	(a) Import entitlements.
Motion picture films.....	(b) 25 percent rebate on domestic rail charges.
Ammonium nitrate fertilizer.....	
Engineering goods, iron and steel, china clay, plywood products, absorbent cotton, woolen carpets, cotton textiles.	Bilateral agreements.
Flameproof mining machinery.....	Restriction on transfer of film earnings.
	Dock unloading restrictions.
	Cash subsidies.
	Specifications.

¹ Many of these items are imported under tied procurement aid agreements with the United States and other foreign countries. Considerable amounts of U.S. exports of these items are supplied under AID loans.

TABLE 35.—ISRAEL

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions: Imports in general.	Import licensing.
Valuation and taxes:	
Most imported goods.	Purchase tax: 5 percent to 100 percent; few items over 100 percent.
Numerous items, including many foodstuffs; edible oils and fats; alcoholic beverages; tobacco; crude petroleum; fuel oils and gases; certain chemicals and plastics; hides, skins, and leather; certain wood products; certain paper products; many textile products; certain glass products; a few products of base metals; electric refrigerators; transformers up to 2,500 V.A.; certain electric apparatus; musical instruments.	Import surcharge.
Health, sanitary and safety restrictions: Medicines and pharmaceutical preparations; cosmetics.	Health restrictions.
Other restrictions: Motion picture films.	(a) Subsidy.

TABLE 36.—KUWAIT

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions: Firearms, munitions, poisons, pork and alcoholic beverages.	Import licensing.
Other restrictions: All imports.	Arab boycott of Israel.
All imports.	Agency requirements.

TABLE 37.—PAKISTAN

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions: All commercial imports except a few items on free list (composition of free list varies in successive licensing policies) and imports by government departments.	Import and exchange licensing.
Valuation and taxes:	
Most products imported for sale.	Sales tax—15 percent in most instances.
All imports except for exempted items of machinery and parts, components and apparatus for use with machinery.	Customs surcharge—25 percent of customs duty.
Health, sanitary and safety restrictions: Pharmaceutical preparations, medicines.	Health regulation.
Other restrictions:	
Motion picture films.	(a) Remittance restriction.
Automobiles.	(b) Import restriction.
	Value imitation.

TABLE 38.—TURKEY

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions:	
All permissible imports.	Import licensing.
Some chemicals, paints, and pharmaceuticals; explosives; some photographic equipment; plastics and certain rubber goods; some wood, paper, and textile products; some glass products and most manufactures of copper, aluminum, and zinc; certain tools; some tractors and trucks, trailers, and motorcycles; planes for spraying; clocks and watches; musical instruments; tape recorders and tape; certain scientific and technical instruments; many types of industrial, agricultural, and electrical machinery and apparatus; office machines, certain iron and steel products; certain, vegetable oils; asbestos; and certain petroleum products.	Quotas.
Valuation and taxes:	
All imports.	Surtax, 15 percent of the assessed duty.
All goods imported by sea.	Port tax, 5 percent of cost, insurance, and freight plus duty, surtax, and customs clearance costs.
All imports.	Stamp tax, 10 percent of cost, insurance, and freight value.
Most imports.	Production tax ranging from 10 to 75 percent of sum of cost, insurance, and freight value, customs duty, customs surtax, port tax, and customs clearing expenses.
All imports.	Consular invoice fee ranging from 0.3 to 0.5 percent of free on board value.
Motion picture films.	Film tax:
	(a) Foreign films, 70 percent.
	(b) Domestic films, 25 percent.
Methyl alcohol.	Monopoly tax.
Automobiles.	Surtax.
Health, sanitary, and safety restrictions: Medicines, pharmaceuticals; baby foods; medical equipment; some chemicals, insecticides, weed killers; magazines, books, newspapers.	Special administrative controls requiring approval of certain Government agencies for importation.
Other restrictions:	
Tobacco and tobacco products; cigarette paper; various alcoholic beverages.	State trading.
All imports.	Advance deposit.
Do.	Guarantee deposit.

TABLE 39.—CAMEROON

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions: All imports.	Import licensing and exchange quotas.
Valuation and taxes:	
All dutiable imports.	Turnover tax 10 percent.
Many items.	Additional tax 5 to 35 percent.
Other restrictions:	
Various items.	Bilateral trade agreements.
All imports.	Discriminatory tariffs.

TABLE 40.—CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions: All imports.	Import licensing and exchange quotas.
Valuation and taxes:	
All dutiable imports.	Turnover tax, 10 percent.
Selected items.	Additional tax: 5 to 25 percent.
Other restrictions: All imports.	Discriminatory tariff.

TABLE 41.—CHAD

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions: All imports.	Import licensing and exchange quotas.
Valuation and taxes:	
All imports.	Turnover tax—10 percent.
Selected items.	Additional tax 5 percent to 45 percent.
Other restrictions: All imports.	Discriminatory tariff.

TABLE 42.—CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions: All imports.	Import license and exchange quota.
Valuation and taxes:	
All imports.	Turnover tax—10 percent.
Selected items.	Additional tax 5 percent to 15 percent.
Other restrictions: All imports.	Discriminatory tariff.

TABLE 43.—GABON

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions: All imports.	Import licensing and exchange quota.
Valuation and taxes: All imports.	Turnover tax—10 percent.
Other restrictions: All imports.	Discriminatory tariff.

TABLE 44.—GHANA

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions: Most imports.	Import licensing.
Valuation and taxes:	
Vehicles.	Purchase tax 5 to 100 percent.
Most imports.	Sales tax, 11½ percent.
Selected items.	Excise tax, 2½ to 75 percent ad valorem.

TABLE 45.—KENYA, TANZANIA, AND UGANDA

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions:	
Certain dairy products, cereals, fruits, and vegetables, foodstuffs, fertilizers, animal and vegetable oils, bags and sacks, cement, jewelry, matches, and gold.	Import licensing.
Although Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda are separate political areas, they have a common customs union. All goods other than those listed enter under open general license, except those which are excluded, such as counterfeit money, obscene literature, etc.	

TABLE 46.—MALAWI

Product	Type of restriction
Nonagricultural quantitative restrictions: Some textile products; secondhand clothing; jute bags; gold; matches; certain knives; secondhand accounting machines; radioactive elements; explosives; arms and ammunition; game traps; trophies.	Import licensing.
Valuation and taxes: Cigarettes, alcohol and alcoholic beverages, soaps and soap substitutes.	Excise tax.